



**Interreg**



Danube Transnational Programme  
**GoDanuBio**

**1**

# Participative governance in the Danube macro-region in 2022



**32**  
Workshops



**490**  
Organisations  
reached



**803**  
Participants

## ▶ Topics of the co-creation workshops

### Main topic instead of theme:

Bioeconomy (15 Workshops)

### Further topics:

Cooperation and networking (11 Workshops)

Sustainable mobility (3 Workshops)

Projects funding (2 Workshops)

Renewable energy (1 Workshop)

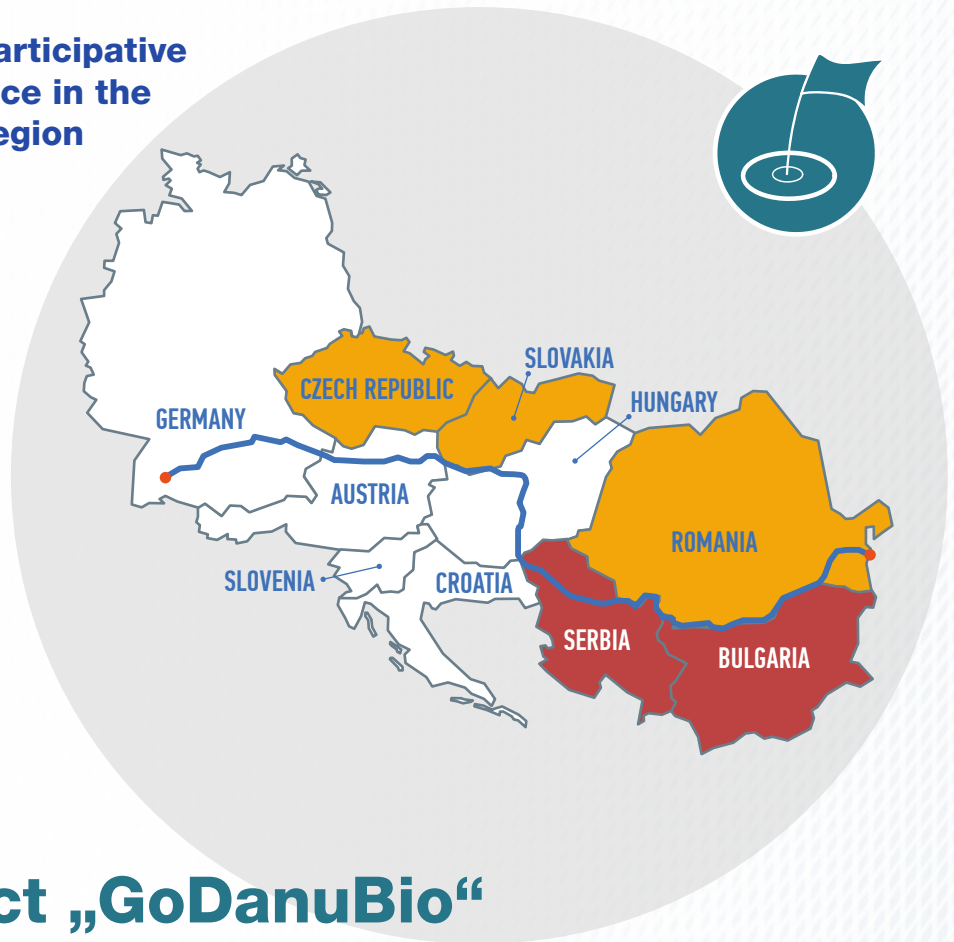


▶ An overview of the co-creation workshop topics in the regions from February to November 2022. In addition to the main topic of bioeconomy, cooperation between urban and rural areas and the development of joint cooperations were a central concern. The desire for further cooperation is very high.



# 2

## Map of participative governance in the project region



## ▶ Interreg project „GoDanuBio“

One of the main goals of the Interreg project “GoDanuBio” is to slow down the rural exodus of younger generations from the Danube regions through bioeconomy. Demographic change means that more and more young people are migrating to big cities for work reasons, leaving behind an old and unskilled generation in the Danube regions.

Therefore, in the framework of WP T4 of GoDanuBio, capacities have been built and participatory governance has been developed to address the different stakeholders and to improve the socio-economic status of the Danube Region.

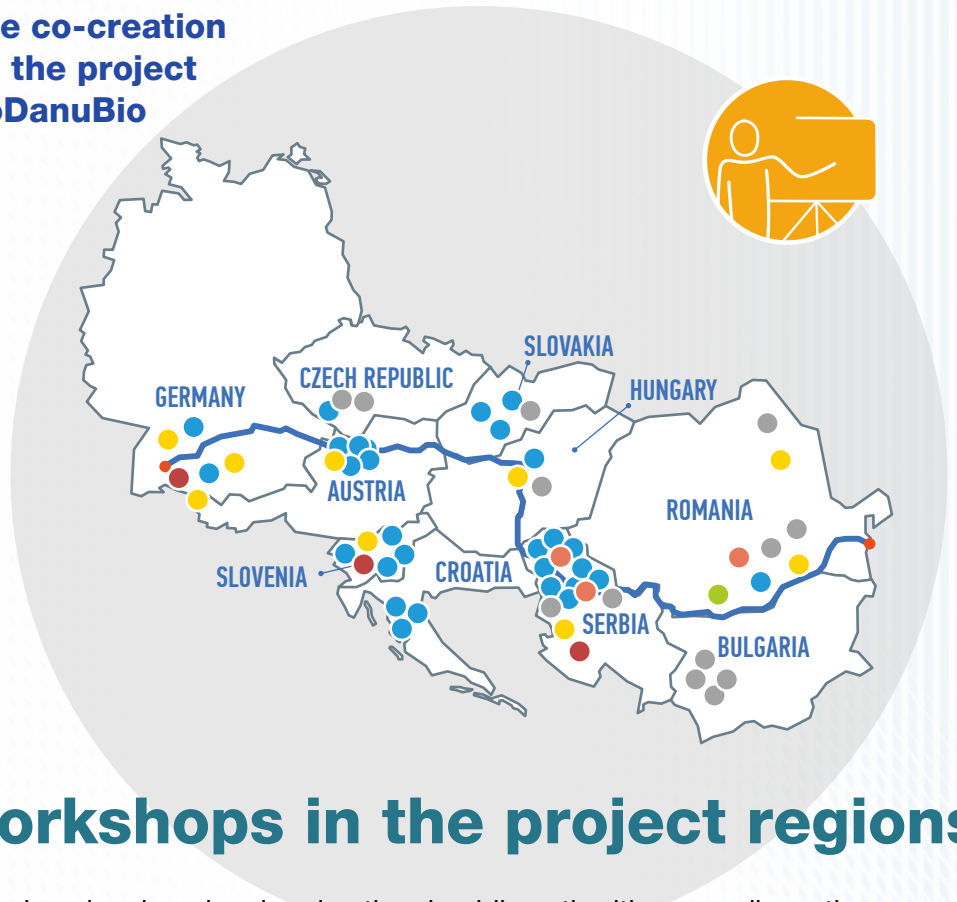
Participative governance involves diverse stakeholders in partisan decision-making (citizens, local communities, NGOs, SMEs and other actors). It brings together people with different interests, opinions and experiences, thus increasing knowledge about relevant issues. Subsequent decisions can build on this and are thus better prepared and secured.

In Austria, Germany, Slovenia, Croatia and Hungary, participative governance is already well established in many areas/systems. In the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Romania participative governance is at an intermediate level. There are some areas and actors that still need to be involved. In Bulgaria and Serbia, as Figure 1 shows, participative governance is not regularly applied. However, in Serbia, local government representatives were very enthusiastic to learn and apply the participative approach.

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**Outputs of the co-creation workshops in the project regions of GoDanuBio**

-  Project
-  Initiative
-  Network
-  Cooperation
-  Project idea
-  Other



**▶ Co-creation workshops in the project regions**

In total, 490 different institutions such as local, regional and national public authorities as well as other business supporting organisations and NGOs in the 10 project countries were involved in the workshops; 32 co-creation workshops took place in the regions. Below are four examples, representative of the many submissions, project ideas and initiatives:



**Initiative from the Czech Republic:**

The Czech partner, NCA, with the support of the participants of the co-creation workshop in Prague, approached the Czech Ministry of Environment with the “Proposal to establish a Bioeconomy Committee at the Government Council for Sustainable Development”, the advisory organ of the Czech government. It would be the first bioeconomy-focused body at the intergovernmental level.



**Project idea from Serbia:**

The initiative in Serbia focuses on local public plots that will be made available for composting. It is addressed to the public sector in order to create a stimulating environment for innovative green companies.



**Project idea from Slovakia:**

Landscape Recovery as a key task for ensuring environmental, food, social and climate security, in any part of Slovakia. The main objective is to dive deep into topics.



**Project from Romania:**

The planned project in Romania is expected to last from 2022 until 2024 and is focusing on the boosting of hemp production and business models. Hemp should be seen as a new feedstock opportunity and hence lead to the development of a bioeconomy in Romania.



# 4

## Roadmap: Participative Governance

**First of all:** Communication channels between government, civil society and economic actors should be open and constantly broadened.

**Start process:  
Participative  
Governance**

